DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, For 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE NEWS.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG LINES.

The *Dispatch* of the 29th says: All was quiet, as usual, on this side of the James yesterday. On the south side, nothing of importance has occurred since the fights of last Saturday, east of Petersburg and in the vicinity of Hatcher's run. There was a flying rumor, yesterday, that the Yankees had made a move towards the Southside railroad: but we think this was only a guess, founded on the knowledge that Sheridan had joined Grant.

Last Friday, a considerable body of Yankee cavalry were ambushed by our scouts near Proctor's, on the Jerusalem plankroad, and so harassed that they were compelled to retire within Grant's lines.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

We have nothing from East Tennessee, concerning the movements of the enemy, in addition to what we published yesterday.—Yankee papers of the 25th state that the 4th army corps under Gen. D S. Stanley is reported on its way to Knoxville, to join in the Western campaign; and its strength is estimated at from fifteen to eighteen thousand men. A cavalry force, stated at six thousand, has left Knoxville, under Gen'l Stoneman, and is moving, also, toward West Virginia.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.

The latest Southern dates we have from Florida are March 6. The enemy, about twelve hundred strong, landed in East river, near St. Marks, on the evening of the 4th. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, with two hundred men, engaged the enemy near Newport. After short but sharp fighting, Colonel Scott fell back, and being reinforced, confronted the enemy again, fighting till a late hour last night. Troops and artillery are moving rapidly to the front. The enemy burned Newport. Skirmishing continued at last accounts. A large number of the enemy's vessels are reported at Spanish Hole, off St. Marks.

[The Yankee accounts, later than the above, confess that the expedition was repulsed with loss.]

From Mexico.

By way of Havanna, we have Matamoros dates of the 6th instant. The news is not of great importance. A letter from Havanna says:

We have the contradiction of the report that Cortinas had deserted the Imperial, and pronounced for the Republican cause. The report it would appear, originated from some persons belonging to Mendez's guerillas, the same who destroyed Linares, in New Leon, endeavoring to get recruits by publishing stories calculated to effect their object. They even stated that Mejia, now Imperial commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces, had abandoned that cause. Two of the parties thus engaged have been captured and shot.

Cortinas is still doing good service to the Empire. His brigade is in active pursuit of Carvajal, whose capture is hourly expected. This latter chief was, at last accounts, at the head of only three hundred men, with superior forces marching upon him from all points.

I find, by some of the last advices from Europe, that the Pope has written a letter to Maximilian on the subject of liberty of worship and ecclesiastical property, forbidding him, as a true son of the church, to permit the one or appropriate the other to State uses. His Holiness is a little late, for the thing is done; but for having so acted, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the penalty will be excommunication. I do not know if Jaurez is excommunicated; but he is the one who deserves it, and not Maximilian, for this latter found the points in question already established as among the laws of the land, and has only respected them as such. A Catholic President of the United States would be just as liable to the Pope's censure for respecting and enforcing the laws which guantee liberty of conscience and worship to all. Upon this thing of liberty of conscience, as it is called, I am sorry to say His Holiness and I differ; and if he will only show me fair play, I can convince him he is wrong, whether he admits himself beaten or not.

By way of Matamoras we learn that there is considerable movement among the Texan military. Something is going on which is kept secret. Perhaps they have determined to hold Galveston, which they think threatened, since it is the only port to which blockade runners have any access.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.—The New York *World* of a late day says:

"Recruiting in this city was better yesterday, as nearly one hundred and sixty volunteers and substitutes were mustered into the service at the various enlisting depots. But this is not enough. Two hundred per day should be the lowest figure. We again urge upon the wealthy and influential gentlemen who got up the recent jubilee that they shou'd take a hand in pushing forward recruiting."

The *Tribune* indulges in a whine over the early resumption of the draft as follows:

"The draft will be resumed next week unless volunteering goes on better than it has done during the past few days. Returns will be made by the district provost marshals, and unless at least two hundred men are enlisted each day, next week, the draft will be proceeded with in the wards where least progress is made.

HANGING OF A MAN.—A correspondent of the *Tribune*, while writing of Sherman's march through South Carolina says:

"At Lynch's creek we found four foragers belonging to the Fifteenth army corps, laying in a ditch with their throats cut, and labeled "death to all foragers." On the following day a rebel captain was captured who proved to be the officer that gave the order for the butchery of the foragers. He was accordingly taken before General Smith, and after investigation was ordered to be, hanged; but the convict begged so hard that the General commuted his sentence to shooting, which order was immediately carried into effect.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* says that Alabama has had one hundred and twenty-two thousand men mustered in the service, of whom thirty-four thousand have been killed and wounded.

The net proceeds of two exhibitions given by the ladies of Montgomery for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Army of Tennessee are $12,055.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1865. { NUMBER 77.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Rowan, assembled in response to the appeal of Governor Vance, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 20th instant. The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. R Jones, Chairman, and James E. Kerr Secretary. Mr. Jones, upon taking the Chair explained in a brief but pertinent and forcible address the object of the meeting.

Col. Meares being called upon addressed the meeting at some length, urging his auditors in earnest and glowing language, to bring forth their supplies of grain and provisions and sustain the army in this crisis of our struggle, and protesting with much force and vividness the consequences that must result from a dereliction of duty in this respect.

Hon. B. Craige then proposed the appointment of Committees in each Captain's District, who should be charged with the duty of canvassing the respective districts, and soliciting donations of grain and provision to the Government. When donations could not be obtained, to solicit loans of provisions, and when it might be impracticable to obtain supplies either as donations or loans, to purchase and give certificates for the same, and whenever it should happen that the citizen had no grain or provisions, to solicit donations of money to the Government, to be applied to the payment of the soldiers.

On motion, the proposition of Mr. Craige was adopted by the meeting, and the Chair appointed the following Committees:

Salisbury District—J M Coffin, W A Walton, A L Young.

Mrs. Brown's District—John C Miller, Dr M S Chunn, John Foster.

Gheen's Bridge District—P L Barringer, John Rice, Joseph Mingus, S S Trott.

Campbell's District—Samuel Luckey, J D Johnson, John Erwin.

Mount Ulla District—J F Clodfelter, Alex. Brown, Dr O P Houston.

Atwell's District—James F Jamison, John Leager, W B Atwell.

Litaker's District—John Sloop, Dr P A Seaford, Henry Miller.

McConnaughey's—N F Hall, Dr John F Foard, Dr M A Hocks, Rev B S Krider.

Hartman's District—M S McKinzie, J. B. Gibson, Wm F Watson.

Harkey's District—James C Riseman, David Eidlemon, J F Grasher.

Miller's District—G M Barnheart, Henry Miller, Dr L Coleman, S Rothrock.

Gold Hill District—Reubin Holmes, E Manney, M L Holmes.

Morgan's District—D C Reid, Soloman Agle, M G Morgan.

Hattes Shop District—David Barringer, Henry Barringer, Jacob Brown, Wm H Crawford.

After the announcement of the Committe by the Chair, Dr. J. F. Foard proposed that the citizens in attendance should begin the good work by each saying what he should give, lend or sell to the Government, when the following were made:

J. F. Foard donated 75 lbs. bacon, one barrel flour, and $1,000 in money.

Thomas D Meares 10 barrels flour.

N F. Hall 1 barrel flour and $1,000 in money.

W. H. Crawford 1 barrel flour and 80 lbs. bacon.

John A. Bradshaw 2 barrels flour and 50 lbs. bacon.

John Washington 150 lbs bacon, one barrel flour and $2 000 in Confederate bonds.

Burton Craig 2 barrels flour and 150 lbs bacon.

J. W. Hall 2 barrels flour and 160 lbs bacon.

Burbank & Gallagher $2 000 in money.

Rev B S Krider 2 barrels flour and 5 bushels corn.

W R Fraley 50 lbs. bacon.

S S Trott 10 bushels corn and 100 lbs. flour.

W M Kincaid 1 barrel flour.

M W Jarvis 100 lbs. flour.

David Barringer 5 barrels flour and lends 10 more.

J B Gibson 4 barrels flour.

T J Merony and Bro. 1 barrel flour and 80 lbs. bacon.

J. J. Bruner. $1 000 in money.

Dr. M. A. Locke, 1 barrel flour and 50 lbs. bacon.

On motion the meeting adjourned to Monday, 3d of April next, at which time the Committees from the several districts are requested to report the amount of donations, &c., they have received and from whom.

H. C. JONES, Chm'n.
JAMES T. KERR, Sec'y.

DEATH OF A DWARF IN PARIS.—The death of a celebrity, a dwarf, in Paris the French counterpart of the American Tom Thumb, is recorded. In his sixteenth year he was placed in the establishment of the Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the citizen king, and was so small at that age that he passed for an infant; and so dressed during the stormy period of the first revolution, secret dispatches were sent by him, which thus reached, without suspicion, the imprisoned members of the royal family of France. To the day of his death, this dwarf, named Richebourg, received a pension from the Orleans family of 3,000 francs a year, equivalent to 6120 of our money. During the last thirty years he has lived in the same house, in the Faubourg St Germain. Unlike Tom Thumb, he had a horror of appearing in public, and for nearly half a lifetime has never crossed the threshold of his own door. Not the least remarkable feature in the career of this creature, is the fact that he lived to the age of ninety-two years.

THE SHOW IN WASHINGTON.—The Yankee correspondents give a good deal of space to the show in Washington. Of the negroes in the inaugural procession, the *Commercial's* letter says:

"One would have thought that if the African race was to be, for the first time, injected into an inauguration procession, care would have been taken to have it creditably represented. It would not have been a difficult task to have brought here some of the of the well-drilled and martial *regiments d' Afrique*, within twenty-four hours' steam distance; but instead, we had two companies, composed apparently of recruits, who carried their muskets miscellaneously 'at will,' and plodded through the mud, regardless of time or step, as if on their way to a cornfield, provoking the ridiculous comments from Hibernian spectators on 'th' im nayguers.'"

LOST VALUABLES.

Three Gold Watches and other valuables, were stolen from the residence of Mrs. John P. Bell, Fairfield, S. C., by the Yankees. The thieves were afterwards killed and the stolen property which they had in their possession recaptured. These stolen articles have been in the possession of some of our soldiers. This advertisement is therefore inserted, in the hope that it may meet the eye of whoever may have them in possession.

One of the Watches is of large size, marked in the inside case "Jane A. Boyd;" attached to this is a hair chain, marked on one end "M. B. C.," on the other end "J. B. B.," to which is suspended a medallion with two likenesses (a young lady and a boy), a seal marked "J. B. B," and a key with a white stone.

Another is a small (lady's) Watch, with gold chain attached, suspended to which is a medallion containing a gentleman's ambrotype, a watch key with mosaic sett, and a cross.

The other Watch is of medium size, double case. To this is attached a gentleman's gold chain.

The other stolen property consists of one silver cup or mug, marked "I. H. Bell," 1 doz. silver forks, marked "J. J. B.," and 1 doz. table spoons and 1 doz. tea spoons (all silver) marked "J. H. C." Two handsome cameo sets of jewelry were also taken at the same time.

Any one leaving these articles with Jas. A. Houston, Greensboro, N. C., Charles E. Bell, Pineville, N. C., James Hemphill, Chester S. C., or Wm. Caldwell, Hazelwood, Chester District, S. C., will receive the price asked for them.

Surely our brave defenders are willing to return the property thus captured, which is endeared to the ladies from whom it was stolen by associations of the happy past, and which can only be valued by others for the money it will bring, and that the ladies are perfectly willing to give.

mar 31-d6t

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable residences in the city of Raleigh; one, a large two story house with an acre of land attached—all necessary out houses, and a delightful well of water. The other, a smaller, nice cottage dwelling with four rooms, good kitchen and garden attached.

For further information apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf

FOR SALE.

The house, known as Spirit of the Age office, with gas fixtures attached. Apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of well timbered land within six miles of the city of Raleigh. Apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

Five Shares in the N. C. Christian Advocate company. Apply at this office.

mar 30 dtf

NOTICE.

Lost, on the morning of the 28th of March, 1865, my Pocket Book, containing about $1500 in Confederate money and about $50 in bank bills, also some notes of hand. The book is a large leather one, about eight inches long. I will give a liberal reward for its return to this office.

mar 30-dtf JAS. L. RICHMOND.

HDQ'RS 3D REG'T RESERVES
NORTH CAROLINA,
HOKE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
March 25th, 1865.

All members of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserve N. C., (now composing the 3d Regiment) who were captured at Fort Fisher, and paroled before the 1st of March, have been declared exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their Regiment, wherever it may be, or be considered and dealt with as deserters.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
mar 29-dtf Colonel Comd'g.

Greensboro Patriot and Salisbury Watchman copy two weeks.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
MARCH 27, 1865.

All parties holding claims against the Transportation Q. M. Department, Wilmington, N. C., up till the 22d of February last, will please present them, at once, to me for settlement by certified accounts. J. B. GRAINGER.
mar 29-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.

A BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, 1st April, at 12 o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.

mar 29-did W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 13.

Enrolling Officers on duty in North Carolina are hereby notified that the Conscript Office has been removed from Raleigh and established at Greensboro', N. C.

All reports and communications will be mailed to this point until further orders.

By order Commandant.

S. D. WATTERS
mar 27 4t Lt. and Acting Adj't.

Greenboro Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, copy, daily papers copy three times, weekly papers once.

WANTED.

8 No. 1 Mules, for which I will pay good prices. Apply to M. McMAHON,
mar 27-d12t* Halifax, N. C.

$2,000 REWARD!

Broke the Jail of Granville county on Sunday night the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 23 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville county.

Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865.
mar 27-d12t.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 14.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1865

ALL Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during the months of November and December last, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

All Confederate officers and men who were delivered in James River, Virginia, at any time before March 1st, 1865, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

ROBERT OULD,
mar 22-d6t Agent of Echange.

MILITARY BLANKS neatly printed at this office.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!

Repaired by an experienced workmen at moderate prices. My room at J. Kinsey's, on west side of Fayetteville street, between the Court House and the Governor's Palace.

apl 1 d3t SAMUEL DUTY.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, March 29, 1865.

The Passport Office is closed at 5 o'clock daily. No passport will be issed after that hour.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
mar 21-dt6 Capt and Provost Marshal.

I Will leave Hillsboro' on the 5th of April for the Army of Northern Virginia, by way of Danville.

Conservative, Standard, Hillsboro Recorder, and Greensboro Patriot please copy.

W. A. THOMPSON.

VACANT OFFICE.

The Post Office at Forestville is now vacant. Any one desiring the situation will apply with good recommendation to J. L. DUNN,
mar 24-d3t Late P. M.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock,
mar 13-dtf Hillsboro' N. C.

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale. Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to

mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

JOB WORK!

THE

"CONFEDERATE"

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

AT

SHORT NOTICE,

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL

JOB WORK

Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1-d2t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON has removed his office, from the Exchange Hotel, to his residence, on Hillsboro Street.

mar 27-dtf.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

WANTED,

By the Ordnance Department, at Greensboro', N. C., five or six able bodied negro men. The highest government wages will be allowed and good care taken of them.

LT. JNO. M. PAYNE,
Ordnance Officer,
mar 28 d6t Greensboro', N. C.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
jan 18-dtf Agent Southern Express Company.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of SLAVES,

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.

Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.
mar 7-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr. & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

$200 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Monday the 13th inst., two negro girls, MARGARETT and LUCY, both yellow, and each about four feet seven inches in height.

MARGARETT, has close knappy hair, face round and a little bumpy; voice fine, and converses with considerable intelligence.

LUCY, is of brighter color, thick bushy hair, inclined to be straight, and features heavier than Margarett, and quite intelligent, also.—They both carried off a good assortment of clothing—each having a hat which they are supposed to be wearing. I learn they are passing themselves off as free negroes.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and delivery to me or for there confinement in any Jail where I can get them.

R. W. DANIEL.
mar 18-d6t* Weldon, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit:

Isaac, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Fickland.

Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Phillip Richardson.

Stephen, about 5 feet high, 17 years old, black color, and belongs to Patterson Houston.

Ebenezer, 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 years old, black, and belongs to Major Fickland.

Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black, and says he belongs to James Murphy.

Addison, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old, says he belongs to Harrison Rope.

Mack, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years old, and says he belongs to James Gay, of Anson co., N. C.

A boy, who says his name is David Alford, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 45 years old, (appears to be foolish) and says he don't know who he belongs to.

The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, pay charges prove property, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH,
Raleigh March 22. dtf- Sheriff.

OFFICER'S SERVANT LOST!

"Tom," mulatto servant, of an officer commanding a Battalion of detailed men, was separated from him in the retreat from Fayetteville, N. C. Any officer or soldier in General Hardee's command, or elsewhere, who may have 'picked up' such a straggler will do the advertiser a favor by directing him to report at Provost Marshal's Office, Raleigh, N. C., where he will be directed to his master. mar 25-d2t*

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing

MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,
mar 10-dtf 3 miles north of Raleigh.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,
mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

mar 7-dtd

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD,

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.

mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carrow, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Basherville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 9 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 25-dtf

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

I. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be, sent there to be forwarded to thier commands.

By order
F. M. PARKER.
Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IIII. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield. By

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Comdg Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't. mar 16-d.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1865.

The Specie Loan.

We invite the public attention to the act, passed by the last Congress, "to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the army." It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is required to borrow the sum of three millions of dollars in coin, or in case of failure to borrow this sum, a tax of twenty-five per cent. shall be levied upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust and bullion, and foreign exchange in the Confederate States, payable in kind, and to be collected on the 1st of April, or as soon thereafter as possible. It is of momentous import to the Government, and to the success of our cause, that this sum of three millions should be speedily realized. We had almost said that upon its success depends the retention of the national capital by Gen'l Lee, and all the advantages which such retention ensures — Any one can see for himself the disastrous consequences to follow the surrender of Richmond, the abandonment of our present lines of defence, and the assumption of an entirely new position. If it should not prove fatal to the cause, it would assuredly postpone our success, and retard the day of our deliverance.

What possible advantage can there be then to institutions, holding capital in specie, to clutch and retain it? If we fail to uphold the Confederacy, their *coin* is not worth a groat. It is well known that the Banks of the country have been the liberal and patriotic supporters of the war; they have given freely, and confidently trusted the national faith and reliability. *They cannot escape the ravages of the enemy.* The vaults of the Banks, their strong boxes, their places of deposit or concealment will be, as they have been, the very first marks for the prowling Yankee, and their officers will be murdered, when the day of full success is attained by our enemies, if such brutality should be necessary to bring to light the concealed treasures of these institutions.— And even if they escape the first outrages when plunder and robbery do their work, there is no possible hope that these institutions will escape the operation of the Federal law of confiscation. If the country be conquered, Banking capital is a sure and certain victim. There is no interest in the nation more at stake than the coin of the Banks, and, to our perception, it is manifest that unless they (the Banks) surrender, and at once divide out all they hold to the individual owners, the safest disposition which they can make of their specie is to loan it to the Government. To them Confederate Bonds are as valuable as specie. The same may be said to such persons as live in the territory immediately threatened by the invader, for if individuals hold and hide coin, it is sure to be discovered. The men of Sherman's raid were, before they reached Goldsboro', loaded down with all manner of plunder, to such a degree, that one cause of Sherman's detention at Goldsboro' is to enable his bloated theives to get rid of their booty. The Government proposes to secure the coin by a hypothecation of fifty thousand bales of Government cotton, at the Government price of twenty cents a pound, giving the privilege of exportation. This collateral security will be in excess of the loan by fifty per cent. To those who elect to take the cotton *at once in payment*, it will be delivered at fifteen cents a pound with the right of exportation, free from all restrictions, except the duty of one-eighth per cent. The cotton will be delivered in Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi, at the option of the lender.

Institutions and persons, liable to the tax, are requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate their decision—without delay, stating the amount offered and designating the Depositary at which it will be convenient for them to make payment of the same.

The day has arrived for the collection of the tax, and prompt action is necessary by all those who would avoid the imposition of the tax.

The Bank whose charter requires the retention of a certain proportion of coin, can hardly be justified in withholding the use of their specie, now absolutely needed, to save the country. It cannot be apprehended that any forfeiture of the charter will be worked thereby, and as we have shown, the interest of the stockholders is identical with that of the nation.

Missing.

The Rev. Mr. McBride, a resident of Cumberland county, whose home was near Sardis Church, of which he was the pastor, has not been seen since the Yankees passed through that country. His tracks were followed to the banks of lower Little River, as he appeared to have been walking between two men; but there all traces were lost. It is feared that he was murdered and thrown into the stream.— The most diligent search has been made throughout the country, but, so far, it has been fruitless. For the sake of his afflicted family, and for the credit of Sherman's vandals, we sincerely trust that he was not murdered, but that he will again be restored to his friends, and to the churches which he served.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, Gen. Grant has made another desperate effort to reach the South Side railroad, but failed as usual, and with very heavy losses to himself, while our loss is said to have been comparatively slight. Prisoners captured say, that Grant, Meade and Sheridan were all on the field during the fight. We will give in to-morrow's issue such particulars as we may be able to glean from the Petersburg and Richmond papers,

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

VINEVILLE, GEORGIA, Oct. 20, 1864.

General S. Cooper,

Adjutantor and Inspect-General:

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while it was under my command. Want of reports of the Lieutenant-Generals, for which I have waited until now, prevents me from being circumstantial.

In obedience to the orders of the President, received by telegraph at Clinton, Mississippi, December 18 1863, I assumed command of the Army of Tennessee at Dalton on the 27th of that month.

Letters from the President and Secretary of War, dated respectively 23d and 29th of December, impressed upon me the importance of soon commencing active operations against the enemy. The relative forces, including the moral effect of the affair of Missionary ridge, condition of the artillery horses, and most of the cavalry, and want of field transportation, made it imparticable to effect the wishes of the Executive.

On the 31st of December, the effective total of the infantry and artillery of the army, including two brigades belonging to the Department of Mississippi, was thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; the effective total of the cavalry, including Roddy's command at Tuscumbia, was five thousand six hundred and thirteen. The Federal force in our front, exclusive of cavalry and the Ninth and Twenty-third corps, at Knoxville, was estimated at eighty thousand.

The winter was mainly employed in improving the discipline and equipment of the army and bringing back absentees to the ranks. At the end of April, more than five thousand had joined their regiments.

The horses of the cavalry and artillery had been much reduced in condition by the previous campaign. As full supplies of forage could not be furnished them at Dalton, it was necessary to send about half of each of these arms of the service far to the rear, where the country could furnish food. On that account, Brigadier-General Roddy was ordered, with about three-fourths of his troops, from Tuscumbia and Dalton, and arrived at the end of February. On the 2d of April, however, he was sent back to his former position by the Secretary of War.

On the 15th and 16th of January, Baldwin's and Quarle's brigades returned to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, to to which they belonged. His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, added to the army two regiments of State troops, which were used to guard the railroad bridges between Dalton and Atlanta.

On the 17th of February the President ordered me, by telegraph, to detach Lieutenant-General Hardee, with the infantry of his corps, "except Stevenson's division," to aid Lieutenant-General Polk against Sherman, in Mississippi. This order was obeyed as promptly as our means of transportation permitted.

The force detached was probably exaggerated to Maj r General Thomas; for on the 23d the Federal army advanced to Ringgold, on the 24th drove in our outposts, and on the 25th skirmished at Mill Creek gap and in Crow valley, east of Rocky Face mountain. We were successful at both places. At the latter, Clayton's brigade, after a sharp action of half an hour, defeated double its number. At night it was reported that a United States brigade was occupying Dug gap, from which it had driven our troops. Granbury's Texan brigade, returning from Mississippi, had just arrived. It was ordered to march to the foot of the mountain immediately and to retake the gap, at sunrise next morning, which was done.— In the night of the 26th the enemy retired.

On the 27th of February, I suggested to the Executive, by letter, through General Bragg, that all preparations for a forward movement should be made without further delay. In a letter, dated 4th of March, General Bragg desired me to have all things ready at the earliest practical moment for the movement indicated. In replying, on the 12th, I reminded him that "the regulations of the War Department do not leave such preparations to commanders of troops, but to officers who receive their orders from Richmond." On the 18th, a letter was received from General Bragg, sketching a plan of offensive operations and enumerating the troops to be used in them under me I was invited to express my views on the subject. In doing so, both by telegraph and mail, I suggested modifications, and urged that the additional troops named should be sent immediately, to enable us, should the enemy advance, to beat him and then move forward; or, should he not advance, do so ourselves. General Bragg replied by telegraph on the 21st: "Your dispatch of the 19th does not indicate accep ance of plan proposed.— Troops can only be drawn from other points for advance. Upon your decision of that point further action must depend." I replied by telegraph on the 22d: "In my dispatch of 19th I expressly accept taking the offensive, only differ with you as to details. I assume that the enemy will be prepared for advance before we will, and will make it to our advantage; therefore I propose, both for offensive and defensive, to assemble our troops here immediately." This was not noticed.— Therefore, on the 25th, I again urged the necessity of reinforcing the Army of Tennessee, because the enemy was collecting a large force than that of the last campaign, while ours was less than it had been then.

On the 3d April, Lieutenant Colonel A. H Cole arrived at Dalton, to direct the procuring of artillery horses, and field transportation, to enable the army to advance.

On the 4th, under orders 32 of 1864, I applied to the chief of the conscript service for one thousand negro teamsters. None were received.

On the 8th of April, Colonel B. S. Ewell, Assistant Adjutant General, was sent to Richmond to represent to the President my wish to take the offensive with proper means, and to learn his views. A few days after, Brigadier General Pendleton arrived from Richmond to explain to me the President's wishes on the subject. I explained to him the modification of the plan, communicated by General Bragg, which seemed to me essential, which required that the intended reinforcements should be sent to Dalton. I urged that this should be done without delay, because our present force was not sufficient even for defence, and to enable us to take the offensive if the enemy did not.

On the 1st of May, I reported the enemy about to advance. On the 2d, Brigadier General Mercer's command arrived, about fourteen hundred effective infantry. On the 4th, I expressed myself satisfied that the enemy was about to attack with his united forces, and again urged that a part of Lieutenant General Polk's troops should be put at my disposal. I was informed by General Bragg that orders to that effect were given.

Major General Martin, whose division of cavalry, coming from East Tennessee, had been halted on the Etowah to recruit its horses, was ordered with it to observe the Ostanaula from Resaca to Rome; and Brig Gen. Kelly was ordered with his command from the neighborhood of Resaca to report to Major Gen. Wheeler.

The effective artillery and infantry of the Army of Tennessee, after the arrival of Mercer's brigade, amounted to forty thousand nine hundred; the effective cavalry to about four thousand. Major General Sherman's army was composed of that of Missionary Ridge, (then eighty thousand,) increased by several thousand recruits; five thousand, then under Hovey; the twenty-third corps (Schofield's,) from Knoxville, and two divisions of the Sixteenth, from North Alabama.

Maj Gen. Wheeler estimated the cavalry of that army at fifteen thousand.

On the 5th of May, this army was in line between Ringgold and Tunnell Hill, and after skirmishing on that and the following day, on the 7th passed back our advanced troops to Mill Creek Gap. On the same day Brig. Gen. Canty reached Resaca with his brigade, and was halted there.

On the 8th, at 4 P. M., a division of Hooker's corps assaulted Dug gap, which was bravely held by two regiments of Reynold's Arkansas brigade and Grigsby's brigade of Kentucky cavalry, fighting on foot until the arrival of Lieut. Gen'l Hardee with Granbury's brigade, when the enemy was put to flight.

On the 9th, five assaults were made on Lt. Gen'l Hood's troops on Rocky Face Mountain. All were repulsed. In the afternoon a report was received that Logan,s and Dodge's divisions were in Snake Creek gap. Three divisions under Lieut. Gen'l Hood were therefore sent to Resaca.

On the 10th, Lieut Gen'l Hood reported the enemy retiring. Skirmishing, to our advantage, continued all day near Dalton. Maj Gen. Bates repulsed a vigorous attack at night.

On the 11th, Brig. Gen. Canty reported that the enemy were again approaching Resaca.— Lieut. Gen. Polk arrived there in the evening with Loring's division, and was instructed to defend the place with these troops and Canty's The usual skirmishing continued near Dalton.

Rocky Face mountain, and Snake Creek Gap, at its south end, completely covered, for the enemy, the operation of turning Dalton. On the 12th, the Federal army, covered by the mountain, moved by Snake Creek Gap towards Resaca. Major Gen. Wheeler, with twenty-two hundred of ours, attacked and defeated more than double that number of Federal cavalry near Varnell's station. At night our artillery and infantry marched for Resaca. The cavalry followed on the 13th. On that day, the enemy, approaching on the Snake Creek Gap road, was checked by Lorings troops, which gave time for the formation of Hardee's and Hood's corps, just arriving. As the enemy was formed, the left of Polk's corps was on the Oostanaula and the right of Hood's on the Connasauga. There was brisk skirmishing during the afternoon on Polk's front and Hardee's left.

On the 14th, the enemy made several attacks, the most vigorous on Hindman's division (Hood's left.) All were handsomely repulsed. At 6 P. M., Hood advanced with Stevenson's and Stewart's divisions, supported by two of Walker's brigades, driving the enemy from his ground before night. He was instructed to be ready to continue the offensive next morning. At 9 P. M., I learned that Lieut. General Polk's troops had lost a position commanding our bridges; and received from Maj. Gen. Martin a report that the Federal infantry was crossing the Oostanaula, near Calhoun, on a pontoon bridge. The instructions to Lieut. Gen. Hood were revoked, and Walker's division sent to the point named by Major Gen. Martin.

On the 15th, there was severe skirmishing on the whole front. Major General Walker reported no movement near Calhoun. Lieut. Gen. Hood was directed to move forward, his right leading, supported by two brigades from Polk's and Hardee's corps. When he was about to move, information came from Major Gen. Walker, that the Federal right was crossing the river. To meet this movement, Lieut. General Hood's attack was countermanded.— Stewart's division, not receiving the order from corps headquarters in time, attacked unsuccessfully. The army was ordered to cross the Oostanaula that night, destroying the bridges behind it.

On the 16th, the enemy crossed the Oostanaula Lieut. Gen'l Hardee skirmished with them successfully near Calhoun.

The fact that a part of Polk's troops were still in the rear, and the great numerical superiority of the Federal army, made it expedient to risk battle only when position or some blunder of the enemy might give us counterbalancing advantages. I, therefore, determined to fall back slowly until circumstances should put the chance of battle in our favor, keeping so near the United States army as to prevent its sending reinforcements to Grant; and hoping, by taking advantage of positions and opportunities, to reduce the odds against us by partial engagements. I also expected it to be materially reduced before the end of June by the expiration of the terms of service of many of the regiments which had not reenlisted. In this way we fell back to Cassville in two marches. At Adairsville, about midway, on the 17th, Polk's cavalry under Brig. Gen'l Jackson, met the enemy, and Hardee, after severe skirmishing, checked them. At this point, on the 18th, Polk's and Hood's corps took the direct road to Cassville; Hardee's that by Kingston. About half the Federal army took each road.

French's division having joined Polk's corps on the 18th, on the morning of the 19th, when half the Federal army was near Kingston, the two corps at Cassville were ordered to advance against the troops that had followed them from Adairsville, Hood leading on the right. When this corps had advanced some two miles, one of his staff officers reported to Lieutenant-General Hood that the enemy was approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the right of our original position. He drew back his troops and formed them across that road. When it was discovered that the officer was mistaken, the opportunity had passed by the near approach of the Federal army. Expecting to be attacked, I drew up the troops in what seemed to me an excellent position—a bold ridge immediately in rear of Cassville, with an open valley before it. The fire of the enemy's artillery commenced soon after the troops were formed, and continued until night. Soon after dark, Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hood, together, expressed to me decidedly the opinion, formed upon the observation of the afternoon, that the Federal artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged me to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah. Lieutenant-General Hardee, whose position I thought weakest, was confident that he could hold it. The other officers, however, were so earnest, and unwilling to depend on the ability of their corps to defend the ground, that I yielded, and the army crossed the Etowah on the 20th; a step which I have regretted ever since. Wheeler's cavalry was placed in observation above, and Jackson below, the railroad.

On the 22d, Major General Wheeler was sent with all his troops not required for observation, to the enemy's rear; and on the 24th beat a brigade at Cassville and took or burned two hundred and fifty loaded wagons. In the meantime, the enemy was reported by Jackson's troops moving down the Etowah, as if to cross it near Stilesboro, and crossing on the 23d. On the 24th, Polk's and Hardee's corps reached the road from Stilesboro to Atlanta, a few miles south of Dallas; and Hood's, four miles from New Hope church, on the road from Allatoona. On the 25th, the enemy was found to be intrenched near, and east of, Dallas. Hood's corps was placed with its centre at New Hope church, and Polk's and Hardee's ordered between it and the Atlanta road, which Hardee's left was to cover. An hour before sunset, Stewart's division, at New Hope church, was fiercely attacked by Hooker's corps, which it repulsed after a hot engagement of two hours. Skirmishing was kept up on the 26th and 27th. At half past 5 P. M., on the 27th, Howard's corps assailed Cleburne's division, and was driven back about dark with great slaughter. In these two actions our troops were not intrenched. Our loss in each was about four hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. On the 27th, the enemy's dead, except those borne off, were counted six hundred. We, therefore, estimated their loss at three thousand, at least. It was probably greater on the 25th, as we had a larger force engaged then, both of artillery and infantry.

The usual skirmishing was kept up on the 28th. Lieutenant General Hood was instructed to put his corps in position during the night to attack the enemy's left flank at dawn the next morning, the rest of the army to join in the action successively from right to left.

CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.

AN ACT TO RAISE COIN FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURNISHING NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to procure the means of purchasing supplies for the army, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from any bank, banking company, corporation, association, or person any sum or sums in coin, not to exceed three millions of dollars in the aggregate, and to secure the repayment of any sum or sums so borrowed, at such time as may be agreed upon, not to exceed two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, to cause to be issued bonds of the Confederate States, in such convenient sums as may be agreed upon, payable in coin, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in specie; and to secure the repayment of any sum or sums so borrowed, with the interest thereon, the said Secretary be further authorized and empowered to pledge in such legal form as may be agreed upon, any cotton or tobacco owned by the Government, to the extent in value of any such loan so obtained or the proceeds thereof when sold, or to convey such cotton and tobacco, or any part thereof, in absolute payment of such loan, with the right on the part of the lender of such coin, to export or transport such cotton and tobacco beyond the limits of the Confederate States, free from any molestation on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States, or the payment of any duty, except to the extent of one-eighth per cent. now imposed by law.

Sec. 2. In the event the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be able at once to obtain coin to the amount of three millions of dollars, under the provisions of the first section of this act, then, and in that event, a tax shall be levied and collected of twenty-five per cent. upon the amounts of all gold and silver coin, gold dust and bullion, and foreign exchange in the Confederate States, payable in kind, which tax shall be due and collected on the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as possible: Provided, That the above tax shall not be levied upon the gold or silver coin, gold dust and bullion, and foreign exchange owned or possessed by any person when the account so owned or possessed shall not exceed two hundred dollars in value, nor shall the said tax be levied on gold or silver coin, gold dust, bullion or foreign exchange which, within thirty days after the passage of this act, shall be lent to the government under the provisions of the first section of this act. Nor upon the gold or silver coin, gold dust, bullion or foreign exchange of any person who has made a loan to the government according to the said first section, of not less than twenty-five per cent. of the gold or silver coin, gold dust, bullion or foreign exchange owned and possessed by such person at the time of the passage of this act, and if any State of the Confederacy borrows from any bank coin or bullion, and lends it to the Confederate government, the bank that lends such coin or bullion shall be allowed a credit against this tax to the extent of such loan: And provided also, That the delay of thirty days, mentioned in this section, shall be extended to one hundred and twenty days for all portions of the Confederacy beyond the Mississippi river.

Sec. 3. That the limitation of three millions of dollars, as expressed in the first section of this act, shall not be construed to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving a greater amount, offered as loans or accruing on taxes under this act: Provided, That the tax imposed by the provisions of this act, upon gold and silver coin, gold and silver bullion, gold dust, and foreign exchange, when paid, or the amount thereof loaned in pursuance of the first and second sections of this act, shall be in lieu of all other taxes imposed on the same articles by any other act: Provided further, That the tax of twenty-five per cent. levied by the second section of this act shall be in lieu of all other taxes imposed on the same article by any other act, and the tax imposed by this act shall be assessed as at the date of the passage of this act.

Approved March 17, 1865.

A true copy:

JAMES M. MATTHEWS,
Law Clerk.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the people at home will consent to adjourn all party discord and strife till the momentous issues of this campaign are decided. Let a veil of oblivion, or, at least, of charity and forgiveness, be cast over the errors of the past, and let us take one more long, strong pull, and a pull altogether, in behalf of the common cause. Let those who delight to indulge in wrangling think of its encouraging effect upon the enemy and its discouraging influence upon our own men.— The least we can do is to abstain from a word that will paralyze the arms of our brave defenders, and to animate them by the spectacle of a hopeful and united people at their back. We hear no voice of discord or of croaking from the camp. Those heroes who stand ready to shed their life-blood for us, move forward shoulder to shoulder, and have no quarrel except with the enemies of their country. Surely the least that we, who are exempt from these perils and sufferings, can do, is to make a sacrifice of internal discord upon the altar of patriotism, and to send back words of cheer and harmony to the camp.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

We learn that the gallant Dibrell of Tennessee, long in command of Forrest's old Brigade of cavalry, has been confirmed a Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of a Division of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, in Gen. Wheeler's Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

More Fighting at Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 30th.—A heavy fight has been progressing all day in Dinwiddie near Hatchers Run, eight miles from Petersburg—nothing official; but reports up to five o'clock deemed reliable, state that three furious assaults were repulsed at half past two. The enemy came up in overwhelming numbers, and drove Bushrod Johnson's Division a mile and a half. The Confederates then were reinforced, which turned the tide of battle, and we drove the enemy with great slaughter to and beyond the original position of the morning. The ground was strewed with dead and dying, and seven hundred prisoners are reported to have been sent to the rear.

The affair of last night, from the roar of cannon and musketry, which lasted two hours exceeded anything ever heard in this vicinity. It turns out to-day that both belligerents conceived the idea that they were being charged behind their works; when in fact, neither had left their intrenchments, hence the prodigal expenditure of ammunition. It was one of the most novel events of this remarkable war. Loss small on our side and not supposed to be large with the enemy. All quiet in front to-day.

Heavy Fighting at Petersburg.

The following private dispatch has just been received:

PETERSBURG, March 31.—There is heavy fighting to day with reported great success to our arms.

Still Later.

The following private despatch has just been received:

PETERSBURG, April 1.—Fighting yesterday general and successful. The enemy lost heavily.

Circular from Mr. Trenholm.

RICHMOND, March 31.—A Circular from Secretary Trenholm, relative to the donations to the Treasury, is published.

He says the enemy is gathering strength for a supreme effort for our subjugation. We are called upon by every consideration of wisdom and patriotism to bring forth the entire resources of the country to meet the approaching struggle.

Among the deficiencies felt to exist is the inadequacy of the public revenue. There is neither dishonor nor danger in making this frank avowal to an intelligent and patriotic people. They will understand the difficulties, if not impossibilty of executing the financial scheme, in our present circumstances and be willing to bear trials that result as a part of the cost of that liberty, for which they have so freely shed their blood.

The revenue from taxation is unequal to the whole demands of the year; nor can the collection thereof, be effected in time for immediate wants; the Treasury must consequently continue for some time to be straitened and the public creditor be inconvenienced under these circumstances.

It is not deemed incompatible with public dignity to accept free will offerings of a generous and patriotic people.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 28.—Heavy skirmishing at Spanish Fort to-day without advantage to the enemy, at 4 o'clock. The fleet took part. Our troops are in the best spirits, and everything looks encouraging. Our casualties have been slight. The enemy seem inclined to make a regular siege as there has been no general assault. All quiet on this side.

MOBILE, March 29.—Fighting continued all day in and around Spanish Fort, with the advantage decidedly with us. The enemy's loss is said to be severe. Our's very slight.

One Monitor was sunk this morning by a shot from Spanish Fort.

The Yankee fleet took no part in the fight to-day on the Eastern Shore.

The enemy's gunboats commenced shelling Western Shore at 2 o'clock, but were driven off by Jobine's battery, and a section of a Missouri battery. Two men of the Missouri battery and a Mr. Frederick, a citizen, was wounded.

Forty-seven vessels of all classes in sight

Everything encouraging.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Northern papers of the 29th have been received.

The war news consists chiefly of details of recent operations in North Carolina and Virginia.

Jacob Little, a prominent banker, died in New York on Tuesday.

Lincoln has not yet returned from Grant's Headquarters.

A Washington telegram to the Herald says it is reported that he is detained by propositions for a renewal of peace negotiations.— While there is nothing to confirm the report, it is not improbable that he may, before his return, arrange with Gen. Grant for the reception and consideration of any propositions that Gen. Lee may have to make, looking to a cessation of armed opposition to constitution and the laws.

Gold 152.

SENATORIA, March 28.—Northern dates to the 24th received. The papers are barren of news.

The St. Louis Republican of the 24th says reports from New York show the metropolis to have been excited, yesterday, by rumors that Sherman had arrived from Raleigh, and in a battle had defeated Joe Johnston. This contributed to a decline. The markets are generally depressed; our last telegrams, however, show Sherman's success to be premature.

John D. Stockton, democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey, in the place of John Ten Eyck, republican.

Orders have been received at Paducah for transportation of 10,000 prisoners, who are be ing exchanged, at East Port, according to agreement made by Gen. Thomas, with the Confederate authorities.

Capt. Beauregard, brother to Gen. Beauregard, passed through the city of Mexico *en route* to Senora.

Jere Clemens, who has been residing in Philadelphia the past year, is about to return to his home at Huntsville.

The St. Louis Republican denounces the State Convention which has been in operation for several months, and expresses a fear, that repudiation will be received as the settled policy of Missouri.

Foreign news meagre and unimportant.

New York telegrams says the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected in England.— Federal securities improved, but Confederate loan only a shade easier, having declined in anticipation.

From the North and Europe.

SENATORIA, March 28th.—Fortress Monroe telegrams of the 22d, say, Grant is preparing for a rush and is only awaiting Gal Thomas' infantry from the west.

Secretary Wells, Assistant Secretary Fox and Major General Anderson, are to visit Charleston and raise the old flag on Sumter.

It is believed in Washington, that Richmond has been evacuated, and only a strong picket line left along Grant's front. It is also rumored that Lee at the head of his army, is marching in haste to meet with Johnston, and fall upon Sherman. The New York Commercial has a special despatch of the 24th, which says, the Washington Chronicle has another peace article to-day, which is regarded as significant in view of his very intimate relation with the President, and his late departure for Grant's Headquarters. It advocates liberal policy to the rebel leaders to prevent further blood shed. There is a growing conviction that the leaders on both sides have now under discussion some project which points toward a suspension of hostilities.

The St. Louis Republican of the 25th says, the President has directed that the order of banishment in the case of Mrs. Major General Ewell who has reached St. Louis, be revoked, upon her taking the amnesty oath. There is nothing said in the President's batch about Mrs. Ewell's money and property being taken by the Provost Martial, but the presumption is it will be restored to her.

The negroes of Nashville and surrounding country had a celebration on the 20th-in-honor of the amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery in Tennessee. They had two brass bands and carried a considerable number of banners with mottoes.

Gold closed in New York, 153; Cotton 35.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 1.—The New York Herald of the 30th has been received. In its situation article it says, it is now believed that the visit of the President to the army on the James is of more importance than generally considered. Since he has been there, a council of war has been held in which Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Ord, Sheridan and other military chiefs participated. After it broke up a general movement in front of Richmond began.

A Washington telegram to the Herald says that Lee has renewed his request for a military convention to settle matters, and agree upon terms for a cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace.

Best informed officers here regard immediate peace as almost beyond doubt.

A rumor of another peace conference has secured additional confirmation from the fact that Seward has gone to the James River to join Lincoln.

List of Messages remaining in the Telegraph office uncalled for:

Maj W. Haynes, Ass't Surg. T. G. Goodwyn, Capt. W. J. Gill, C. H. Wilson, Capt. J. Raven Matthews, Capt. M. McDonald, Miss Sis Williams, Maj. C. K. Huger, Capt. McDonald, C. K. Hughes, Capt. J. H. Bryan, A. Q. M., W. J. Smith, Maj. Mayo.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 13th of March, ELIZA J., eldest daughter of Chas. D. and Lessy DeR. Myers, aged 4 years and 9 months.

"The blessed little children,
Who die in early years;
Their gentle lives are never dimmed
By misery and tears.

They only see upon the earth
The gladness and the sun;
And then with smiles upon their lips,
Their pilgrimage is done."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

50 bales Cotton and 3800 pounds Bacon, payable in Bank money. Address BOX 20,
apl 3-d6t Gaston, N. C.

CASH OR BARTER.

On Sale 40 bales Cotton Yarns No. 8, 9 or 10, by H. N. BROWN & CO.,
apl 3-d2t* Hillsboro', N. C.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

From this date, until further notice, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, LODGINGS, without MEALS, can be furnished at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

WM. H. CUNNINGGIM,
April 3d, 1865 d5t* Proprietor.

LEFT,

By a negro boy, on the 15th of March, in Dr. Jno. Shackelford stables, in the town of Franklinton, N. C., a small black Mare, 5 feet high and about 9 years old. The boy we think left on the first train of cars—we have not heard of him since. The owner will come forward, prove the nag, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold, in the town of Franklinton, at public auction, on the 15th day of April, 1865; this the 1st April, 1865. S. D. BEVES.
apl 3-d3t.

NOTICE.

About the 1st of March we delivered to a gentleman 2 pacakges marked A. W. Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Etheridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E. E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige.

A. P. BRYAN, Agent
apl 3-d12t for Southern Ex. Co.